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TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

August 20th, 1882.			Corresponding week, 1881.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 75	57	66	Mon. 80	60	70
Tues. 79	62	70.5	Tues. 76	60	68
Wed. 79	64	71.5	Wed. 75	58	66.5
Thur. 78	64	71	Thur. 74	54	64
Fri. 78	61	69.5	Fri. 76	56	66
Sat. 73	62	67.5	Sat. 81	63	72
Sun. 74	57	66	Sun. 80	65	72.5

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1882.

THE WEEK.

THIS number, according to promise, contains an article upon McGill College, the first of our proposed list of educational institutions of the country. The article is accompanied by a large double page engraving of the College itself and the chief objects of interest in and around it, from sketches taken on the spot by our special artists. On another page will also be found portraits of the Principal, Dr. Dawson, and the deans of the different Faculties, the Chancellor of the University, and Mr. Peter Redpath, whose foundation has so greatly increased the educational facilities of the College. The front page is devoted to a portrait of the venerable founder of the College, Mr. James McGill, taken from the painting in the Convocation Hall of the College.

THE interest of next week will largely centre upon the visit of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the opening of whose session takes place on Wednesday next, the day upon which this paper is published. Mr. Putnam, the permanent Secretary of the Association, has already arrived in town and opened his office at the Windsor, and the prospects denote a most successful gathering of scientific men from all parts of the world. Probably the most interesting figure in the group will be that of Herbert Spencer, but associated with him in people's minds will be several other names of scarcely less world wide interest, such as Dr. Carpenter, and Dr. Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin. Next week we shall attempt to reproduce some of the chief features of their stay in our midst.

WE must not forget also that the two days previous to the meeting of the Association will be taken up by the Forestry Association, which will meet and read papers on subjects connected with what is rapidly becoming one of the sciences, and in which we in Canada are especially interested.

THE arrival of a real European giantess in London, and her appearance in a warlike costume upon the public stage, will, no doubt, give a certain vogue to these fairy tales and story books which derive a large part of their charms from the history of gigantic beings. Ogres and ogresses will cause renewed excitement in the youthful breast. "Jack and the Beanstalk" and "Hop o' my Thumb" will command an accelerated sale; and some new editions of "Gulliver's Travels" may be found necessary within the next few months. The literature of the giant world is made up chiefly of children's books, and has its origin rather in

the myths of the Teutonic and the Scandinavian world than in any of those handed down from the classical languages or from the East. Nor is this wonderful, considering that real giants in the modern and true acceptation of the term have always been much more common in the higher latitudes of the world than in the torrid or temperate zones. It was commonly believed for a long time in Europe that the Patagonians of Southern America were all of gigantic stature. But when the repeated voyages of travellers proved beyond a doubt that the people rarely, if ever, exceeded six feet and a few inches in height, it began to be reluctantly admitted that the supposed preternatural proportions could only be allowed to them by comparison with the smaller and almost pigmy races of the neighboring districts. On the other hand, extreme cold, and want of the necessaries of life, tend to reduce greatly the size and stature of the tribes living in polar regions, so that whenever a man of Norman or Saxon race wandered by stress of weather into the icy fields of Lapland or Finland, he would naturally originate by his presence some local legend as to the visit of a giant.

WE have had authentic instances though of real giants in all times, and historic Anakim have certainly attained to the height of the lady above spoken of though we know of no record of any lady of her proportions. Pliny's Gabbaras was about 9 feet in height, and the historian vaguely declares that Periro the giant and Secundilla the giantess were greater yet. This lady with the skeleton of a girl, 8½ feet in height, which Uffenbach says he saw in Germany, are the only two tolerable records of a giantess over 8 feet.

As for male giants we have the Emperor Maximin, who was 8½ feet high and broad in proportion. It is stated in a history of Staffordshire that John Middleton, born in 1578, measured 9 feet 3 inches. Patrick Cotter, born in 1751, was 8 feet 7 inches, and O'Brien, the Irish giant, was 8 feet 4 inches, but of a weakly constitution, having apparently "outgrown himself." Chang was 8 feet high; and the American pair who mated together about ten years ago, Bates and Miss Swann, were each about 7 feet. It will be curious to see whether any descendants of this well-assorted pair become the originators of a new race of Anakim.

GIRLS AT THE OAR.

OF recent years many young ladies have asserted their right to enjoy this pastime, and the fact that "our girls" are developing tastes of this kind is a very satisfactory sign of the times. In former days, the rules upon which they were brought up were peculiarly restrictive, and few out-door amusements were open to them; but now, the desirability of their having some more invigorating recreation than the monotonous "constitutional," or the lessons—however valuable—of the professor of gymnastics, is becoming generally admitted. It should be remembered that before any girl attempts to row she should certainly learn to swim. Every boat is more or less liable to be upset, even with the best and most skillful management; and this is, of course, more likely to occur with those who do not understand how to control it. All those, too, who venture on the water should not only learn how to use an oar, but also understand how to steer and manage a boat in difficulties, so that they may be able to extricate themselves in case of accidents. A simple illustration will suffice. If a party of girls in a boat were accidentally to be obliged to navigate themselves with one oar they might be deluded from a situation of some danger if any of them knew how to scull with one oar over the stern—an accomplishment which can be easily learnt at any sea-side place. Again, it is very desirable that they should understand the necessary fittings of a boat, and how to correct a fault in an emergency.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that the styles of rowing on fresh and salt water are quite different, and that proficient in either are generally unable to instruct any one in the other. The more graceful art is that of rowing on rivers and lakes, and from the numerous available pieces of water it is surprising that it is not more diligently practiced. There is a great charm in boating, apart from its pleasures as an exercise; and perhaps the chief reason why so many never avail themselves of the constant opportunities for enjoying it is that they are unacquainted with boats and unable to swim. Although of late years a great number of conveniences have been supplied for teaching swimming, it is probably true that by far the greater number of people in this country would be helpless if they chanced to fall into deep water. We have, however, already pointed out that it

is most essential that, at any rate, all who wish to row should first acquire moderate skill in the art of swimming. This proviso being satisfied, there is no longer any fool-hardiness in their venturing on the water. It has been objected that rowing is not a graceful art, and has, among other drawbacks, a tendency to make the shoulders round; but, although a careless and slovenly style might have this effect, any one who is well trained will soon become as straight as a lath, and a standing example in disproof of this assertion. In rowing, the back is never bent; and although the shoulders must necessarily be raised a little in reaching forward, in going back they should be dropped as low as possible. The long even swing, with the elbows close to the sides, the head erect, and every muscle in play, is all that the most ardent admirer of calisthenics could desire, and so far from developing an ungainly or awkward carriage, should have an exactly contrary effect. There are numerous appliances for expanding the chest, but without discussing their respective merits, it is certainly true that none of them can possibly equal rowing in this respect.

Rowing for amusement is not entirely free from inconveniences, and one of the unpleasant and common misfortunes that can happen to beginners is that which is familiarly termed "catching a crab." This disaster occurs when the oar is allowed to turn in the water the wrong way before taking it out; the water then keeps the oar down and the handle bears the rower backwards. The moment it is felt that this is likely to happen, the oar should be smartly lifted out of the rowlock, and "shipped." If this be done quickly, the annoyance of being knocked backwards off the seat may be avoided.

Sculling is, perhaps, in some ways even pleasanter than rowing, and is still more suitable for girls. The sculler sits, of course, in the center of the boat, and must keep her back straighter and her shoulders lower, if possible, than when rowing, since the strength of the stroke depends very much upon the drop of the shoulders. It would be as well for beginners not to attempt to scull in a "skiff" or "funny" until they are quite masters of the art, for in either of these light craft they would otherwise almost certainly be upset. The ordinary sculling-boat is, however tolerably safe.

Canoeing has long been one of the recognized pastimes of ladies, since it is supposed to be a pretty exercise. Paddling is, however, really a motion of the arms alone, and although it is seldom made laborious, it is certainly very fatiguing. In rowing, as we have seen, all the muscles are employed, so that the labor is divided among them. The arms, by themselves, could ill bear for any length of time the exertion required to move the weight of the body and of the boat, or canoe, through the water. The writer well remembers the intense fatigue which he himself felt after canoeing on one occasion for a distance of about five miles against time. Nevertheless, from the small draught of water which a canoe makes, many otherwise impassable streams can be successfully navigated in one, and in the heat of summer it is very delightful to paddle quietly beneath the shade of overhanging branches near the bank of a river, although such an amusement is hardly worthy of the name of exercise. One objection to the ordinary canoe is its unsociability, since it will only carry one person; but the Indian or Canadian canoe, will carry three people easily, and is even then very safe, and always on an even keel. When using the double-bladed paddle, it is as well to remember that it is much easier to work if the strength of each stroke is obtained by pushing rather than by pulling the paddle through the water.

Sea-rowing is certainly not very graceful, and is so totally different from rowing on fresh water that even good oarsmen often find themselves in some difficulty on the sea. So fatiguing is this branch of the art that it cannot be recommended as a suitable pursuit for girls. The arms have to do much more work, and it is only necessary to watch a fisherman in a rowing-boat to see how peculiarly ungainly the necessary movements of the body are. If any girl who has learnt to row on fresh water essays to do so at sea, at a time when it is anything but quite calm, she will quickly find that the rules which apply to this branch of the pastime are totally different, and will run great risk of "catching a crab," with the most disastrous results. The fittings too, of sea-going boats are usually very bad; and in many of them rowing is only possible under the most awkward conditions. At the same time, if girls were to learn enough about the management of a boat to know what to do—or rather, what not to do—in an emergency, many disastrous and fatal accidents might be avoided. Everyone who has had the management of a boating party knows the anxiety which the nervous trepidation of some, and the utter want of presence of mind in others, cause. Innumerable accidents have been caused by ladies jumping up when the boat gives a roll, when, if they merely sat still, and as near the center of their seat as possible, they would be in no danger.

MODELS FOR ARTISTS.

A slight figure flitted in at the door of the Academy of Design the other day and disappeared into an inner room. She had a rosy face and bright eyes.

"This is one of our models," said the Professor, rolling his eyes towards the door. "A great change has taken place in public opinion concerning the use of living models," continued

the Professor, willing to talk. "Ten years ago there was an outcry against it. People said it was scandalous. Posing being a new thing, it was hard to get a model of either sex. Now you can get hundreds, and engagements are made weeks in advance."

"What pay do they get?"
"When the life class was first established we had to pay \$1.50 an hour; now the regular price is 50 cents an hour. Models pose from twelve to twenty hours a week. They are changed every two weeks, so as to give the students a change of subject. Men are better models than women, as they are less easily fatigued."

"How long does the model stand without resting?"
"An inexperienced one only twenty minutes at first. Stand in one position five minutes without moving a muscle, and you will get some idea of how tiresome it is."

"Do they show much embarrassment?"
"So much that the muscles are as rigid as iron, and they become drenched with perspiration. But after posing two or three times the embarrassment wears off. It becomes merely routine business."

"Do many make it a profession?"
"There are several men who do nothing else. They pose here at the Academy, at the Art Students' League, and in private studios. Most of our female models are young women who work in workshops and factories. They receive small wages, and think it a great piece of fortune if they can earn \$10 a week extra by posing. They invariably give fictitious names."

"Some curious bits of romance have come under my observation," the Professor resumed after a pause. "A pretty little brunette came in one day and asked for an engagement. She was in straitened circumstances, but did not disclose her history. She was so sweet-tempered that she became a great favourite. I have never seen anyone so ambitious to earn money. She would pose eight hours a day. It made her grow pale with fatigue, but she would not give up. Well, it turned out that she was a married woman. She belonged to a good family in New Jersey, and was a mere girl when she married a Japanese, the son of an ex-minister from Japan. The husband spent all his money, was thriftless, and earned nothing. She had to keep him. She frequently posed for artists in their studios. A richly dressed woman came in one morning and inquired for her. The model, she said, was her niece, and she intended to make her the heiress to her property if she could be found. After two days' search the model was traced to a private studio, where she was posing for an artist and his wife. This was the last I heard of the model."

"It is always the whip of necessity that drives people into posing. One day a woman of refinement made an application. She was handsomely dressed, wearing a sealskin sacque and a silk dress. Her face was pale and careworn, and she said she had not had enough to eat. Her story was that she had married well, her husband having an income of \$6,000 a year. When he died the fortune they possessed took wings. She said she had tried copying and other methods of earning a living, but she had not met with success. Her figure had always been admired for its grace of outline. Why should she not pose?"

"Do you have any boys for models?"
"One of the best subjects we have ever had was a young boy. He had a form like Apollo. His father was a down-town banker who was ruined by the panic of 1873. This model, whom I met in the street yesterday, has now a responsible position as a bank clerk. One of our students posed last winter. He was from Maine, and had to depend entirely on his earnings. This young man is one of the most promising students in the academy. All kinds of people drift in; people you would never dream of."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE German Emperor has left Ischl.

GREAT preparations are being made for the Penn Bi-centenary.

THE Empress of Germany has met with an accident whilst walking.

A SERIOUS collision occurred to the express train from the Hague to Amsterdam.

THE Land League will hereafter be called the Land and Labor League of Great Britain.

THE challenge of the Hillsdales has at last been accepted by the English Rowing Association.

THERE is a probability of the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala being amicably settled.

THREE hundred delegates were present at the annual convention of the Irish Land League at Manchester.

THE British Government maintains the right to seize suspicious mail matter, as within the terms of the Postal Convention.

THE proclamation of Arabi as a rebel is not to become official until his reply to the Porte demand that he lay down his arms, has been received.

THE Duc d'Aumale will entertain a large number of guests at Chantilly during the month of September.